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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/607,796	06/27/2003	Ronald D. Javor	ITL.1808US (P16081)	6501
47795	7590	11/12/2008	EXAMINER	
TROP, PRUNER & HU, P.C. 1616 S. VOSS RD., SITE 750 HOUSTON, TX 77057-2631			LU, ZHIYU	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2618	
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			11/12/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/607,796	JAVOR ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ZHIYU LU	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 October 2008.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,3,4,6-12,14 and 16-19 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1,3,4,6-12,14 and 16-19 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
- Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see REMARKS, filed 10/03/2008, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 14 under 103 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Buternowsky et al. and Corbett et al.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 6-11, 14 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buternowsky et al. (US Patent#6088407) in view of Corbett et al. (US Patent#7130586).

Regarding claim 1, Buternowsky et al. teach an apparatus, comprising:

a first antenna to receive a signal from a source (122 of Fig. 2);
a second antenna to receive a signal from the same source as the first antenna, said first and second antennas being radio frequency antennas (122 of Fig. 2); and
a device coupled to said first and second antennas to use the signals from the same source as detected by the first and second antennas to reduce interference (column 2 lines 43-57).

But, Buternowsky et al. do not expressly disclose said first antenna being an omni-directional radio frequency antenna having a non-directive radiation pattern and said second antenna is a radio frequency directive antenna having a directive radiation pattern.

Corbett et al. teach an apparatus with a second antenna having a radiation pattern different than a radiation pattern of a first antenna, where said first antenna being an omni-directional radio frequency antenna having a non-directive radiation pattern (206 of Fig. 2) and said second antenna is a radio frequency directive antenna having a directive radiation pattern (207 of Fig. 2, abstract, column 3 lines 57-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate using two different types of antenna taught by Corbett et al. into the apparatus of Buternowsky et al., in order to prevent receiving strength from being degraded due to mitigate interference.

Regarding claim 10, Buternowsky et al. and Corbett et al. teach a system comprising: a wireless wide area network device, comprising limitations as explained in response to claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 14, Buternowsky et al. and Corbett et al. teach a method as explained in response to claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 6, Buternowsky et al. and Corbett et al. teach the limitation of claim 1.

Butternowsky et al. teach wherein said device includes a first receiver that is a direct conversion receiver and a second receiver that is a direct conversion receiver (102s of Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 7, Butternowsky et al. and Corbett et al. teach the limitation of claim 6.

Butternowsky et al. teach a baseband processor coupled to the first receiver and the second receiver (column 2 lines 52-55, column 3 lines 36-41).

Regarding claim 8, Butternowsky et al. and Corbett et al. teach the limitation of claim 1.

Butternowsky et al., and Corbett et al. teach the first antenna receives a first radio frequency signal and the second antenna receives a second radio frequency signal that is not correlated to the first signal and further comprising a baseband logic circuit adapted to process the first radio frequency signal and the second radio frequency signal to provide interference detection and cancellation (column 2 lines 27-42, column 6 lines 36-59 of Butternowsky et al.).

Regarding claim 9, Butternowsky et al. and Corbett et al. teach the limitation of claim 6.

Butternowsky et al. teach the first receiver is adapted to down convert a first signal from the first antenna and wherein the second receiver is adapted to down convert a second signal from the second antenna (column 3 lines 3-11).

Regarding claim 11, Butternowsky et al. and Corbett et al. teach the limitation of claim 1.

Corbett et al. teach the wireless wide area network device is a cellular telephone (column 6 line 62).

Regarding claim 16, Butternowsky et al. and Corbett et al. teach the limitation of claim 14. Corbett et al. teach receiving the first signal from an omni-directional antenna having a non-directive radiation pattern (246 of Fig. 2).

3. Claims 3-4, 12 and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Butternowsky et al. (US Patent#6088407) in view of Corbett et al. (US Patent#7130586) and Narayanaswamy et al. (US Patent#5905467).

Regarding claims 3 and 17, Butternowsky et al. and Corbett et al. teach the limitations of claims 1 and 16.

But, Butternowsky et al. and Corbett et al. do not expressly disclose the first antenna being a whip antenna.

Narayanaswamy et al. teach a portable device having its first antenna being a whip antenna (column 2 lines 1-5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate having first antenna being a whip antenna taught by Narayanaswamy et al. into the modified apparatus of Butternowsky et al. and Corbett et al., in order to provide low-cost antenna with minimizing surface space usage.

Regarding claim 4, Butternowsky et al. and Corbett et al. teach the limitation of claim 1.

But, Butternowsky et al. and Corbett et al. do not expressly disclose the second antenna is a microstrip patch antenna.

Narayanaswamy et al. teach a portable device having its second antenna being a microstrip patch antenna (column 2 lines 1-5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate having second antenna being a microstrip patch antenna taught by Narayanaswamy et al. into the modified apparatus of Butternowsky et al. and Corbett et al., in order to provide low-cost antenna with minimizing surface space usage.

Regarding claim 12, Butternowsky et al. and Corbett et al. teach the limitation of claim 11.

But, Butternowsky et al. and Corbett et al. do not expressly disclose at least a portion of the first antenna is external to a housing of the cellular telephone and wherein the second antenna is internal to the housing of the cellular telephone.

Narayanaswamy et al. teaches at least a portion of the first antenna is external to a housing of the cellular telephone (column 3 lines 10-19) and wherein the second antenna is internal to the housing of the cellular telephone (column 3 lines 20-27), where the two are obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine into one embodiment.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate hiding second antenna in the housing and having an external traditional antenna as the first antenna taught by Narayanaswamy et al. into the modified system of Butternowsky et al. and Corbett et al., in order provide antennas with minimizing surface space usage.

Regarding claim 18, Butternowsky et al. and Corbett et al. teach the limitation of claim 14.

But, Butternowsky et al. and Corbett et al. do not expressly disclose receiving the second signal from a directive antenna having a directive radiation pattern.

Narayanaswamy et al. teach a method of receiving a second signal from a directive antenna having a directive radiation pattern (column 2 lines 1-5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate using directive antenna taught by Narayanaswamy et al. into the modified method of Butternowsky et al. and Corbett et al., in order to provide directive antenna characteristic with minimizing surface space usage.

Regarding claim 19, Butternowsky et al., Corbett et al., and Narayanaswamy et al. teach the limitation of claim 18.

Narayanaswamy et al. teaches the directive antenna is a microstrip patch antenna (column 2 lines 1-5).

Conclusion

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ZHIYU LU whose telephone number is (571)272-2837. The examiner can normally be reached on Weekdays: 9AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Duc Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-7503. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Zhiyu Lu/
Examiner, Art Unit 2618

/Z. L./
Examiner, Art Unit 2618
November 4, 2008

/Duc Nguyen/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2618